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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they
must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Gen. Grosvenor's Proposal for the

Relief of Cuba. .The various plans for aiding Cuba by means of tariff concessions or reciprocity arrangements have encountered no more strenuous opponent than Gen. GROSVENOR of Ohio.

While there is no indication of abatement in Gen. GROSVENOR'S opposition to any change in the tariff for Cuba's benefit, he is now reported as suggesting that Congress shall vote outright an appropriation of not less than \$25,000,-000 for the relief of the sugar planters of the island.

It is fair to assume that the reported suggestion is made by Gen. GROSVENOR in good faith, and not with maliciously humorous or ironical intention. Heartless, indeed, is the American statesman who can approach in that spirit the subject of Cuba's industrial plight and urgent necessities

We do not know exactly where Gen. GROSVEN OR would discover Constitutional authority for such an appropriation as he proposes. The power of Congress to vote money directly for the relief even of suffering citizens of the United States is very questionable; when asserted at all, it is usually asserted under the general welfare clause. But the general welfare referred to in the Constitution is "the general welfare of the United States." not of foreign countries or of the human race. It is difficult to see how the most liberal construction of Section 8 of Article I. could justify a gift of \$25,000,000 to the inhabitants of Cuba from the Treasury of the United States.

Nor is it likely that the Supreme Court would uphold such a donation on the ground that it comes within the specific power of Congress to pay the debts of the United States. In one sense we owe this aid to the Cubans. In that sense it is a national debt of honor: but the framers of the Constitution were not contemplating the payment of debts of honor when they defined the powers of Congress.

It is encouraging, however, to find Gen. GROSVENOR ready to strain the Constitution in order to help Cuba. It only remains for him to acquiesce like a man and a Christian in the perfectly Constitutional, legitimate and simple method of assistance recommended by the President and the Secretary of War.

President Eliot's Report.

' President CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT. as all Harvard men regret, has lived down the epithet of " the young Presi-The other day a book was published dedicated to "the venerable President of Harvard University" and -third annual report to the Board of Overseers, he tells us that it has been thought wise " to place in his office a young man who should learn the routine of the office and its general methods, and thus be able to transmit to a successor the detailed administrative arrangements which the present incumbent has gradually learned or introduced in the course of the last thirty-two years." In the learned professions sixty-eight is no such great age, nor did college authorities so regard it in the days before President ELIOT. We trust it may be many years yet before the Overseers' measure of caution shall find its justification

The report for 1900-01 is confined more than usually to records of the various departments and ordinary university events, but it would be unlike any of President ELIOT'S many previous reports if it did not contain valuable matter of general interest. Three subjects treated of we shall summarize briefly

First, the reduction to three years of the time required for the degree of bachelor of arts has again been discused exhaustively by the faculty of arts and sciences, and with no result. The Harvard faculty still stands unmoved between the two horns of the dilemma, on the one hand the unreasonable and alarming increase in the age when graduates of the professional schools can first begin to earn their livelihood, on the other hand the reluctance to diminish the present standard of college education. For ten years past President Elloy and the advocates of the change have tried to persuade the Harvard faculty that four years' work may be compressed into three, and at the end of that time s large majority at least of the faculty. with probably a larger proportion of the graduates, is unable to see how the reduction in time can help bringing about a marked loss in acholarship and in solinge opportunities. Mean while, by makeshifts mentisfactory to ali, a yearly increasing number, if not a larger proportion of students, manager and squeezed the strata so that the oil in name way to complete the inquisite number of courses in three years

best a statistical investigation, such Freedent Elser delights in shutters to do with increase or dimination in the number of applicants for admission cinases both of trachmen and of proliminary sundidates, and vactories have great universities delight in athletic

sports, we should judge, is reason enough why other grounds of discrimination have force; in the unlikely case that any one of them should forbid all contests the attendance perhaps would suffer. It is not likely, by the way, that Harvard men will take much pleasure in a table which shows that in ten years, from 1891 to 1960 inclusive, Harvard has won but twice in the boat race, and once, with two ties, in football. Its preponderance in track athletics and in debating and its tie in baseball, are a sorry consolation.

In the light of present humiliating experience, the President's deductions from his statistics are worth noting:

"If the American colleges and universiti could satisfy themselves that success in athletic is not indispensable to college growth, or better still, be persuaded that too much attention to athletic sports, or a bad tone in regard to them, hinders college growth, there would probably result a great improvement in the spirit in which intercollegiate contests are conducted: they would come to be regarded as the by-play they really are, and would be carried on in a sportsmanlike way as interesting and profitable amusements."

Last comes the first public confession of failure that President ELIOT has had to make in his long tenure of office. While the medical school has become in the last few years the best endowed professional department of the university and the dental school is now on an independent footing, the Corporation has seen itself forced to close the school of veterinary medicine and the veterinary hospital in spite of the splendid work they have done. For nineteen years the school had been a drag on the university funds. It was kept up in spite of this in the hope and in the expectation, which all the past history of the university warranted, that with time gifts would come that would enable the good work of the school to be carried on. The love of animals seems limited in Massachusetts to the prevention of " cruelty " and to cats' homes and no benefactor has been found to look after their care in sickness. There was no prospect that the steady drain on the university would be relieved, so Harvard has closed the school and sent its students to the University of Pennsylvania. President ELIOT says with somewhat bitter philosophy:

"The university has never before been com pelled to abandon a department of instruction once adopted by it. The fact seems to be that small domestic animals, like dogs, cats, and birds engage the affection of their owners to such a degree that money will be spent freely to save their lives or relieve their sufferings; but the larger animals, like cattle and horses, do not so much enlist affection, so that moderate money value and the restoration to usefulness are allowed to limit the expenditure upon them when disabled."

It was a year of financial prosperity for the university. The college and the professional schools all had surpluses. gifts amounting to over \$950,000 were received, and in spite of large outlays for buildings the college funds increased by over half a million, and now amount to \$13,120,000 not counting, of course, the value of the plant: the grounds, buildings and collections.

Seats in the Cars.

We must confess to disappointment in the Hon. TIMOTHY DRYDOLLAR SUL-LIVAN. We had not expected to see a man of such experience in life and high repute for soundness of judgment descend to harrowing a railroad company because the law had laid its hand perhaps as often as anywhere? upon him for committing a misde-

ment if it put on any more cars. It has already twice as many cars as ought to be on the tracks, when the rights of general traffic are considered. If the Sullivan bill ever went into effect and the public found themselves prevented from boarding the cars to the limit of their capacity, the result would be a revolution

Until he elevated roads are raised so that double-decked cars can pass under them, a measure requiring surface cars to provide seats for all who wish to ride is wholly out of the question.

The Hon. JAMES STEPHEN HOGO, some time Governor of Texas, is known in this town for his heaven-grazing stature, his large admiration of Tammany Hall, his long professional aversion to corporations and his recent audden wealth or prospect of it in the oil well line. For years he had been quivering or pretending to quiver with wrath against the plutocrate. His vast bulk and voice would shake when he came to talk about these devourers of the people. When he made his first varit to Wall Street he trembied for his money and his life, and had the former strapped to a belt around his mighty middle. Well, a little while ago he went and stood on some land in Benument was forced out, and it has been rushing out ever nince and there are not turrely strongly in the world to hold it.

Billion that happy day you mover hear a popular sicionos. From the figures of Hoso save in connection with synd; of the last ten years he shows that succession and millions the is going to some or defeat in athletics has nothing Europe to sails the oppitalists and act a little stock. He is going to take the Standard Oil Company by the name of Defaute have twen followed by large the neck in short, a plutnerst, full of great projects and enterprises. Yet the richer he gets, the louder grows his been followed by a fathing off, some yell of ' flown with the corporations' times, though the reverse has hap. Old help He can't help H and he pened Success in attrictive may there shouldn't be binned But the Texate to be classified as a motive for section to be election by the stry any lecting a college in any large number longer. As the Houston correspondent Two least that cannot be contained in any large number longer. As the Houston correspondent to the state that cannot be contained by the stry any least that cannot be contained by the stry any least that cannot be contained by the stry any least that cannot be contained by the stry large truther longer as the lightness that cannot be contained by the state of the lightness that cannot be contained by the stry large truther longer as the lightness that cannot be contained by the stry large truther longer as the lightness that cannot be contained by the stry and the lightness that cannot be contained by the stry and the lightness that cannot be contained by the stry and the lightness that cannot be contained by the stry and the lightness that cannot be contained by the stry and the lightness that cannot be contained by the stry and the lightness that cannot be contained by the stry and the lightness that cannot be contained by the stry and the lightness that cannot be contained by the stry and the lightness that cannot be contained by the stry and the lightness that cannot be contained by the stry and the lightness that cannot be contained by the stry and the lightness that cannot be contained by the stry and the lightness that cannot be contained by the stry and the lightness that cannot be contained by the stry and the lightness that cannot be contained by the stry and the lightness that cannot be contained by the street that cannot be contained by the street by the street by the street that cannot be contained by the street by the st of young men. The fact that all the of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says. " it is quite probable that helf of the

people of Texas are members of corporations now." So Hogg seems to have outlived his political usefulness if he ever had any. BAILEY and CULBERson have crowded him out. Hood writhes and abuses the machine, and swears that all the officeholders and the candidates who are not friendly to him have been bought by the corporations. It is no use. As the Houston correspondent puts it, " it is a fact that Hogg is out of Texas politics." It is probable that the next Governor of Texas will be a conservative man; and in time the State may come to have a Legislature that will not sit up of nights for the purpose of putting hooks in the jaws of capital.

But if JIM Hoge should be the Presi dent of seven corporations and a stockholder in seventy-seven, he would still keep on yelling " Down with the corporations!

Is 45 the Dead Line?

At a meeting of the Federation of Labor in Chicago the other day, many delegates complained that a man more than 45 had no chance to get work. One delegate said that the Illinois Central will not hire a mechanic who has exceeded that not enormous age. Another delegate declared that work at the Chicago and Northwestern car shops had been refused to twenty-five firstclass mechanics simply and solely because they were more than 45. "A man should be dragged out and shot when he has reached the age of 45 years. said one delegate bitterly.

So ABSALOM still has the call, as is natural: but are the men just in the prime of life so much shut out as the Chicago speakers think? The old race of mechanics used to work, still clear of eve and strong of limb, in their sixties and seventies. In judgment, in skill, in experience, in actual usefulness to his employer, the man of forty-five ought to be superior to the man of twentyfive. The employer learns and becomes more valuable to himself as he grows older. Does the employee wear himself out, get into a rut or what? Why should 45 be a dead line, if it is a dead line? Why should a man be at his worst in a manufactory at an age when he would be at his best in most trades and professions?

In Speaker Henderson's District.

Recent signs of political activity on the part of the venerable HORATIUS BOIES of Iowa are interpreted as meaning that he intends to run for Congress this year against the Hon. DAVID BREMNER HENDERSON, in whose district HORA-TIVE lives.

Well, it would be an interesting contest. The Speaker would represent the fixed and patriotic purpose of the Republican party to permit no untimely general revision of the tariff, no unsettlement of business, no abandonment of the conditions under which prosperity has been regained and retained.

Uncle HORATIUS, on the other hand, would stand for a general overhauling and uprooting of the entire protective system; for a policy of disaster, such as was undertaken with memorable results in the calamitous days of CLEVE-LAND and Prof. WILSON.

Is there any doubt as to which champion would win, even in Iowa where there seems to be some discontent with the present prosperity, and Republican murmurings for tariff revision are heard

not to feel the weight of the objections, opin urged against it. THE SUN understands them and respects them thoroughly. But in our opinion it would be more desirable to open the saloons on Sunday by law than to be confronted with the spectacle of a municipal administration deliberately adopting the policy of sanctioning violation of the law that bids them close.

The death is announced in the English papers of Commissary-General Grokov DIONYBIUS LABINER He is noteworthy here solely because he was the eldest son of the once famous Dr. Dionyares Landings. editor of and principal contributor to the 'Cabinet Cyclopadia,' of which 152 volumes were published between 1800 and 1844 LARDNER gave his name to Dion Bouchastr. and was introduced by PRACEERAY, siong with BELWER, in some of his ' Novels by Emiront Hands," the original of hear Hanre's ' Condensed Novels," and of " Panch's Prize Novellate Much of the matter contained to the " Cabinet Cyclopasiis " was republished in this country, and many middle-aged porsons here are indebted for their youthful knowledge of offsire how become every day matters of planete to the unrangeland labor of the errors: genius whose got is just dead

Bren Boer Mabies Fight

Frame that completely becomes at the give Starber? Harund Hughen, Fixel King p Litagum transfe, whose whose blove of blooms. Ohe plans moving as a contract of the plans of the p parametric oranto a fine time affermand decision for enter transfer or age. It and of apply apply a first and drope to a first and a first

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SAMPSON. The Disgust and the Anxiety Roused in a

Army Man by His Treatment. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It seems to me that Sampson's treatment by a great many of the American people, and a few officers of both the army and navy, is enough to make all th other officers of the army an

Here we have an officer of the navy (Schley

who notoriously skulked all through the campaign, from the time Sampson, his junior, was selected by the Administration to com-Spanish fleet near Santiago. It may appear humiliating to a senior officer to have a sub-ordinate selected to take command in time of war, but such has always been the privilege of the Administration, and certainly it should be so, as promotion by length of service often places men in their dotage in service often places men in their dotage the higher grades who are entirely inefficier the higher grades who are entirely inemicent and where such an important command involving possibly the loss of hundreds of lives and millions of dollars' worth of prop-erty, besides the honor, and probably the life of the nation, is concerned, the greatest care should be exercised in selecting the officer considered most capable. It may not be just to Admiral Schley to say that he showed cowardice, but it is plain to any person who has read the evidence adduced before the Court of Inquiry that he did not endeavor with all his heart to carry out his instructions, and it would seem that he would have been glad if the expedition proved failure, at least so far as the navy was con cerned, so as to place the blame on the Ad ninistration and on his commanding officer

Admiral Sampson. Every movement that Schley made was dilatory and manifestly done with reluctance, and the direct orders received by him from cuses, or carried out in such a perfunctory manner as to jeopardize the success of the enterprise. In the engagement off Santiago, the middle of action showed the white feather.

he, in the middle of action showed the white feather.

The persons who are trying to deprive Sampson of the honor of this battle are scarcely aware of the injury they are doing to the navy and to their country. Supposing war was declared to-morrow by the United States against one of the great Powers. I have little doubt that the President would select a commander of the feet from the junior captains. He certainly would not jeopardize the fleet by allowing the senior officer to take command regardless of his ability. In such a case what should the punishment of those "jumped" be if they did not cooperate cheerfully and faithfully with the officer so selected? I am glad to say that, in my opinion, there would not be found one in a hundred who would not let his personal considerations go by the board and manfully fight for his country, but would it not be reasonable to expect that those officers, remembering the Schley affair, while doing their work faithfully, would fear that even if by their exertion the United States came out victorious, the credit would be given to the exceptional officer who sulked and lagged behind all the time, and was only in the fight because he couldn't evade it?

One of the city papers a few weeks ago in giving a brief history of Gen. Miles's services finished by saying that he commanded several successful campaigns against the Indians, and notably the one against Geronimo and his band in Arizona. Now, unless I mistake very much, Geronimo and his band were captured in the wilds of Mexico, several days' march from the frontier and at that time Gen. Miles was in the United States on the Southern Pacific Railroad and had never through the whole campaign put his foot in Mexico. Undoubtedly the officer commanding officer—Gen. Miles, and we all know that Gen. Miles received congratulations from the president and Congress and from the people of the country, but there is no record of the officer present at the time of the capture claiming the credit, and neither is there any record of Gen. Mile

itetory of Santiago from Sampson, as done.

In a saloon a few days ago I listened to he nerits of the Sampson and Schley cases discussed by six men. As usual, four were on the Schley side, while Sampson had but two detenders. After listening a few manutes detenders and enough to ask Schley's partisans he proved himself to be so by sending the despatch to the President making him a Fourth of July present of the Spanish fleet. Another said Sampson was aristocratic and

upon him for committing a misdemeanor on the railroad's premises, and to fathering an extremely short-sighted measure in his thirst for vengeance.

Senator Sullivan has introduced a billion of the last Congress election was only about twelve thousand.

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The Jerome Liquor Bill.

District Attorney Jerome has finally made public his promised bill to govern the sale of liquor on Sunday in New York. The point of it is that it would apply to all cities; and a more intolerable scheme if applied to this city we cannot imagine.

On the Broadway line at night the crowds are crushing; but the railroad company would be deserving of indictment if it put on any more cars. It

PINION OF AN EX-PRIVATE OF THE RECULAR ARMY. NEW YORK, Feb. 4

NO CO-ED SWIMMING POOL Columbia Boys' Objections to Barnard Giris' Admission to the Bath Justified.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. Since columbia University moved to its present site there has been a noticeable increase of college spirit in its undergraduates, and that is manifested in the very proper protest in the Columbia Spectator against the use of the sympasium swimming pool by the women students in the schools recently inriuded in the university. These utilied achools for women were, for good and sufficient reasons, placed in buildings off the columbia campus, and although they are under university control, they have not thus far stamped Columbia as a co-education.

tional institution.
It is not in a spirit of selfishness that the Speciator opposes the use of the awittening most by women students one night a week. but brongues it seen in this a step in the strug Although not a tanumbia man. I feel that the Speciality's ellitude in this insider is correct if is puritied by the emperience that Wesley and has build not this protice of executionality in leaves degree brokups it had not the fractions of a just to violate in tarnel Lighternia.

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MAY DISTURB PATRIOT BONES.

Revelations Likely to Attend Tunnel Worl Beneath the Hall of Records.

Representatives of historical societies teachers, students and antiquarians have for the past week been besieging the Hall of Records in City Hall Park, making inquiries as to whether the tunnel laborer have started to excavate in the cellar of the old building. They learned that the tunnel is to run under the Hall of Records, so that half of the building will be under mined, and they believe that when the laborers get to work many relics of Revolu-

tionary days will be unearthed. Yesterday a party of ten persons asked permission of Janitor McGuiness to go through the building, after they had been told that the tunnel contractors had not yet started work in the cellar. The janitor brought the party, in which there were several women, into the cellar. As he has made a point of gathering all the information about the building that has come within reach McGuiness made a good guide. When the visitors saw the broad brick arches that have been there since the days of '76 the women went into ecstacies and declared they were "too grand for anything." They wanted to see where Capt. Cunningham, the British provost marshal, had buried the war prisoners he had murdered, and the janitor said that, as he understood it, there were scores of dead heroes' bones under the paving-stone cellar floor at the southeast corner of the building.

McGuiness showed the party the store room which had contained so many American soldiers that "they could not lie down in the place." He told them that the build-ing had been known as the provost jail; that it had been built in 1758 and that since then the front and rear had been adorned with colonnades in the style of a Greek temple, which are still standing. He ex-plained that before and after the Revoluplained that before and arter the revolu-tionary War the place was used as a debtors' prison, and that during the Revolution prisoners of war were confined there and starved to death by old Capt. Cunningham. In 1830 is ceased to be used as a prison and was turned into a hall of records.

One of the visitors, a member of an his-torical society, opened a book and read for the janitor's information the following dying confession of Cunningham, who was executed for forgery in London on

Aug. 10, 1791:

I was appointed provost marshal to the royal army, which placed me in a situation to wreak vengeance on the Americans. I shudder to think of the murders I have been accessory to, both with and without orders from the Government, especially while in New York, during which time there were more than two thousand prisoners starved by stopping their rations, which I sold. There were also 275 American prisoners and obnoxious persons executed, which were thus conducted: A guard was despatched from the provost about half-past 12 at night to the barrack street and the neighborhood of the upper barracks to order the people to shut their window shutters and put out their lights, forbidding them at the same time to look out of their windows and doors at pain of death, after which the unfortunate prisoners were conducted, gagged, just behind the upper barracks and hung without ceremony, and then buried by the black pioneer of the provost. Aug. 10, 1791:

The historians told how many of the pa triots thus executed were supposed to have been buried under the old Hall of Records building and adjacent to it, and that their bones would probably be unearthed when the tunnel laborers got to work.

DEPOSITS OF TREASURY FUNDS. Bill to Distribute Money to Banks of Not Less Than \$100,000 Capital.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- A bill introduced in the House to-day by Representative Pugsley of New York authorizes the deposit of Treasury funds in excess of \$50,000, 000 with national banks having a capital of not less than \$100,000 and a surplus to an equal amount, upon which the banks are to pay interest at not less than 2 per cent The banks are not required to deposit United States bonds as securities and the deposits are not to exceed 50 per cent. of

deposits are not to exceed so per cent. or the combined capital and surplus of any one bank. The deposits are made a first lien on the assets of the banks.

Mr. Pugsley thinks this bill, if passed, would make available, as a basis of cir-culation, bonds now deposited for public tal in a few larger institutions in certain parts of the country, would spread it more evenly throughout the United States.

ENFORCING THE EXCISE LAW. A Barkeeper's Argument in Favor of Sunday Closing.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: NOW that the liquor question is giving the pulpit and the reformers so much concern and the press giving space to the matter, be kind enough to float the views of a barkeeper through your channel of information.

There are four times as many barkeepers as there are saloonkeepers, and they ceras there are sample pers. and the bosses, who are simply graduated barkeepers at best, and I take this opportunity of declaring the Liquor Dealers' Association, national. State and local, the greatest aggregation of feather-headed lunkheads that ever gathered themselves together in a meeting and if you ever reported a meeting of either of these bodies you would never print another. because Weber & Fields would surely stage

for the humorous features. No barkeeper wants Sunday opening, not for even an hour, and would record against it were the question put to a public vote Neither do the proprietors of saloons in Seither do the proposition of sanons in their heart—they wish it simply because their near business rival keeps open and they do not want to lose their trade for fear if they do not accommodate their every-day quatoriers on Sunday, their rival will steal

if they do not accommodate their reval with steat their patronage. Sundary is the least profitable day in the work. The patronage coming principally from the left-over large of Soturday night. The profitable customers of any barroom are those who are never or soldom seen in the places on the Sathacht and it would be true charity to shut tight every harroom from Saturday midnight until Monday for the tempett of those whom church includences cases to reach tempety the young ment, derive and mechanics, or see the fif-formers have it the workingness, who, even if they are sated to go to their work on Monday morning nervine, pentities and with surface of transfer on their large for the series in the surface of their work of the work of the course of the course of their large for the series into and till and the keeper and all obligated to it, imply present to assess all, and they do so.

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CHARACTER OF THE FILIPINOS. STEEL TARIFF IRKS WHITNEY Gen. Taft Says They Are Quiet and Orderly

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- W. H. Taft. Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, resumed this morning his narration to the Senate Philippines Committee of the con-dition of things in the archipelago, and of the work of the commission of which he is President in organizing local and pro-

vincial governments there.

Mr. Patterson called the Governor's attention to a letter from the Secretary of War to Senator Lodge, dated Feb. 15, 1901, in which it was said that a majority of the Tagal people could read and write, and asked whether it was true or not.

Gov. Taft—No, sir, it is not true.

Mr. Patterson read further extracts

Mr. Patterson read further extracts from the letter of the Secretary of War as to the activity of the Tagal women. "The fact is," Goy. Taft answered, "that The fact is," Gov. Taft answered, "that not only among the Tagalos, but also among the Christian Filipinos, the woman is the active manager of the family, so that if you expect to confer political power on the Filipinos, it ought to be given to the women. The Tagalos are courteous quiet and orderly, as all the Filipinos are."

On the question of the supply of labor,
Mr. Hale asked whether public works could
be carried on in the islands by Filipino
labor, without the necessity of employing

Chinese.

Gov. Taft replied: "The contractors say not. Some of the quartermasters think that it is possible, with care, to secure Filipino labor. But the business men in Manila (who are not friendly to the Filipinos) Mania (who are not riendly to the Flipinos) scout the idea. It is a political question as well as an industrial one. It is one on which the commission has made no recommendation, because it is a very delicate question. That the Flipino is competent to become a good laborer I have no doubt."

Mr. Hale—There are no Chinese coming in

now?

Gov. Taft—No, sir, except those who go home and come back.

Mr. Patterson, continuing to read from the document from the War Department, adverted to the musical taste of the Filipinos, in relation to which Gov. Taft said: "I never the Filipinos, who was not a musiciarmet a Filipino who was not a musician-and who could not carry an air in a remark-able manner Wherever you go, you find Filipino bands, with trained and most excel-

Inlight of the same document of the same document of the same document) Gov. Taft said:
"I have seen some evidence of their artistic work in exhibitions in Manila, and I have not the slightest doubt but that it can be cultivated."

cultivated."

As to their punctilious honesty, also mentioned in the official document, Gov. Taft admitted the correctness of the statement.

Mr. Culberson, having referred to the press report which represented the Governor as having advised Gen. Bell against his reconcentration order, Gov. Taft said that that was a misconstruction of what he had said. He had talked with Gen. Bell about it and had said that he did not think that such a course would be necessary.

and had said that he did not think that such a course would be necessary.

At this stage of the examination the committee adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock. Gov. Taft remarking that if he was continually interrupted by questions it would be three months before they would

NOYES CASE AIRED IN SENATE. Strong Probability of Impeachment Pro WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- There is a strong

probability that the House of Representatives will soon present the unusual scene of impeachment proceedings against high officers of the Government. The inquiry into the case of Judge Noyes, now being made by the Department of Justice, and the airing of the subject in the Senate, are believed by many persons to be the forerunner of an attempt in Congress to investigate the conduct of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth (California) cirof Appeals for the Ninth (California) cir-cuit. The Circuit Court convicted Judge Noyes and several other officers of the United States Court at Nome, Alaska, of contempt and conspiracy. The Depart-ment of Justice has been for some time conducting an independent investigation into the conduct of Judge Noyes, and the enemies of Noyes are impatient of the de-lay. Judge Noyes and all the convicted officers are still on the Government payroll. officers are still on the Government payroll.
Attorney-General Knox was to give a hearing this morning to persons interested in the Noyes case, but it was postponed until Saturday, Feb. 8, at 9:30 A. M.
Mr. McComber (Rep., N. D.), who had certicipated in the discussion, vesterday

on the Noves matter, brought it up again in the Senate to-day and declared that he knew the charges against Judge Noves to be villainous and absolutely false. The charges, he said, had been got up by a syndicate that desired to control the Nome

country
The discussion was continued by Mr.
Stewart (Rep., Nev.), who presented
the judgment of the Circuit Court and several papers. Summing up the in the case, he said that it had in the case, he said that it had become a question of veracity between the Judges of the Ninth Circuit Court and the Alaska speculators in receiverships.

The matter was thus allowed to drop and the Senate proceeded with the consideration of the Urgent Deficiency bill.

The paragraph reducing the number of land offices in Alaska to one at Sitka (which was the one on which the Judge Noyes discussion had been carried on) was modified so as to leave the designation of the place to the President.

The bill was then passed, and after a short

The bill was then passed, and after a short executive session the Senate adjourned

CUBAN RELIEF MEASURE.

It Proposes to Reduce Duty on Sugar and to Invite Cubs Into the Union.

until to-morrow.

WARRINGTON. Feb. 5. Representative Newlands of Nevada, a member of the providing for the admission of this year's providing for the admission of this year's crop of Cuban sugar at a reduction of 25 per cent, in duty, on condition of reciprocal concessions on the part of Cuba toward American products. This arrangement is to continue until dan 1, 1900, and in the meantime the republic of Cuba is to be invited to become a part of the United States and her people citatens of the United States, with the assurance that Cuba will be entitled at first to a Territorial form of recomment under the tomatitation and coverament under the Constitution and are of the United States and the State-hard will be granted when in the judgment of the green. It is any matrix to a limit tube and the other West Lichen islands belonging to the United States, as a mingle lates, in issualized the States of tube

Expelling an Architect

From the Philadelphia Finhi Ladge: The Philadelphia Fingues of the Assertions institute of Alchitecta industrial Esperations contends; showsance Addison Markon from

Some Remarks Also About Democratic Presidential Timber.

William C. Whitney was quoted yesterday afternoon in the Commercial Advertiser the effect that he does not intend to dispose of his holdings of stock, even if he does succeed in retiring from business

"Whatever one has accumulated must be invested," he added, "and I see no need of changing the character of my investments. The sale of my holdings would no seriously affect the market."

Mr. Whitney was also quoted as making the following statement relative to the duty on imported steel, which evidently he does not approve of:

"The steel situation seems very firm, but it must be borne in mind that the steel industry enjoys the benefit of a heavy customs tariff on imported steel to which it is scarcely entitled. We are able now to produce steel in this country cheaper than it can be produced abroad, notwithstanding the higher wages paid here. This has been the case ever since it became possible to shovel up the crude iron ore from the West-ern mines and transport it to furnaces along the Lake front. Nothing like our

along the Lake front. Nothing like our Lake iron industry has ever been seen before. Yet a tariff of \$12 a ton, as ! recall it is levied on foreign steel rait."

Mr. Whitney also said that there are no visible signs at present of stagnation in the business of the country, but added: "Prosperity cannot last forever."

On the subject of politics Mr. Whitney was a trifle sarcastic. His attention was called to the fact that he had been mentioned as a good man for the Democratic candidate called to the fact that he had been mentioned as a good man for the Democratic candidate for President in the next campaign, and then he was asked who, in his opinion, is the coming man in the Democratic party. "There are two events," he said, "which will bring leading Democrats together soon, and by observing them one ought to be able to pick the leaders for himself, The two events are the Coler dinner in Brooklyn to-night and the Washington's Birthday banquet at the Manhattan Club." He said that Mr. Shepard was a rising man, and added that Mr. Hill was a leading Democrat.

OUTVOTED THE REFORMERS.

Poor Outlook for Badical Change in Con necticut's Constitution. HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 5 .- In the con-

vention for the revision of the State Constitution such reformers as former Governor Thomas M. Waller, Col. N. G. Osborne and former Congressman Robert J. Vance left the capital to-day with the positive belief hat the reform measures favored by the eaders providing for just representation in the General Assembly of Connecticut will be beaten. There had been a test vote taken, in which the country towns overwhelmingly outvoted the city delegates. The countrymen lined up almost unanimously "to do up the city politicians," as they call Gov. Waller, Col. Vance, Col. Osborn and Mr. Davenport, all leaders in favor of larger representation for the cities.

Donald T. Warner, who was a candidate for Governor in the last Republican State campaign, the leader of the country towns in the Constitutional Convention, made a motion that a vote be taken on next Tuesday afternoon on his proposition for equality of representation for all the towns. The reformers, led by Delegate Davenport of Bridgeport, objected to an amendment providing for a sub-committee of twenty-four to consider a feasible plan by which a vote could be taken on the general question. Strong speeches were made by the reform leaders. Warner fought for his proposition All the country delegates, apparently to a man, yelled a vociferous "Yes" in favor of Warner's motion. The reform element was scarcely heard in the feeble "No" that followed. It looked a complete rout of the reform forces. campaign, the leader of the country towns reform forces.

BROOKLYN LIBRARY OFFERED. Its Trustees Want It to Become a Part of the City's Free Library Service.

The trustees of the Brooklyn Library, through Vice-President James L. Morgan sent a letter yesterday to Mayor Low offering the city, as a part of the free public library service being organized under Mr. Carnegie's gift, their building on Mon-tague street with its 160,000 books. The property, including investments and b ing, is valued by the trustees at \$750,000 The idea of the trustees, as expressed in Mr. Morgan's letter apparently is to have the library used as a central reference library. A condition of the gift is that the property shall be taken over by a new corporation to be created by the Legislature and to be made up as that established by the constitution of the New York Public Library. The membership of this corpora-Library. The membership of this corpora-tion is to consist of the Mayor, Comptroller, the President of Brooklyn borough, and twenty-two members to be appointed by the Mayor, eleven from the Board of Trus-tees of the library to be transferred and eleven of the Board of Directors of the present Brooklyn Library.

SITUATION IN VENEZUELA. Surprise in Washington at Defeat of Castro's Forces - Germany's Attitude.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 .- Very little information has been received by the Government in regard to the political disturbances in Venezuela, but the situation there is regarded as serious. No immediate outbreak that will endanger American in terests is expected, however, and the Gov. ernment appears to be satisfied that the Ways and Means Committee, to-day in- danger, recently reported, of a mutiny troduced in the House a joint resolution among the Venegueian troops at Caracas has passed The reports printed this morning that the Venezueian forces had met defeat at the hands of the insurgente created some surprise here, in view of cent according advices which led to the wit drawn) of the battleship lodger drawal of the battleship Indiana from Curacon and the North Atlantic Squadro-from thoriza The Comment apparently has reason

to believe that Germany does not let to make any locatic demonstration again. Yoursties at this time. It is believed that the aution will be taken by imperial towerment to bring Central German actif after the Kaiser's broken departed from New York for home.

Is an American Missing " My Late ! From the Chicago Trabuca From the Lan. May . Each 1 - 5

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